# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

And a History of Their Relations to Industry, Society and Government. Fourth Paper.

The Success of the American Revolution gave great encouragement to the down-trodden people of all nations, and the working people of England especially built up great hopes upon the result of it. But the reactionary tendencies which forced the revolution upon the American people, and which sought to supplant the free principles of the revolution of 1688 by the tyranny and corruption of the Stuarts, had full swing in the government of England. plastinate of the nobility and traders were Notwithstanding the govern ment was in the hands of their most unyielding enemies, the working people were able to form organizations, though not able to increase or even maintain their wages, which often had to be supplemented by parish allowances to enable them to live. One of the victories of the workers was the election of Abel Smith to Parliament, in But they were defeated, notwithstanding Mr. Smith's assistance, in their efforts to secure legislation in their in-The same year the "Stocking Makers' Association for Mutual Protection," whose members had been most influential in the election of Mr. Smith, got a report favorable to the workingmen from a committee of the House of Commons, but the measure reported was defeated. Next year the same association asked Parlia-ment to legalize the wages agreed upon between the employers and workmen, and though two committees made favorable reports upon the measure, and though some of the amendments proposed by the employers were accepted by the worknen, the measure was defeated.

The trade unions, or rather the protecbion societies out of which the trade busines have grown, were numerous at the close of the last century, nearly every trade having some sort of an organizahisn These organizations insisted upon employers paying the wages assessed by the justices, and they attempted to en force them by strikes, but the employers combination laws of 1799-1800, making it a crime for workmen to combine in societies of any kind to resist the action of employers to fix wages or hours, under a penalty of imprisonment for two months at hard labor. Though these laws prohibited any combination of workmen or capitalists there was no way of engording them except by complaints of parties. The employers were often more merciful Hum the laws, and many comparent to the employers were not proceded against, and some employers even condescended to treat with their organized workmen. Occasionally workmen would prosecute capitalists for combining, and though they proved their charges in almost every case, the capiand, after several failures to get judgment, such prosecutions were abandoned. The laws for the assessment of wages

by the fustions were not repealed or amended though there could be no prosecutions of those who violated them by trade societies, which, to all appearances, were "friendly someties." In 1805 they ventured on forming a society called "Good Intent," Whose object it was to enforce the laws In relation to the establishment and main-tenance of wages, and to prosecute those employers who refused to conform to them. pertially convealed, but its work was so and in 1813, when judgment was obtained m of them, Parliament was appealed to and at the request of the comployers that part of the statute which had been passed in the early part of Elizaleth's reign, providing for the asse wages by justices, which was first by the contribute of employers and had last maintained by them for 200 years. was repealed. It is significant that this was taken by Parliament, though

500,000 men petitioned for the retention

of the laws and 2,000 for their repeal. The movement of the workingmen at the beginning of the century in England was not the offspring of ill-poid and ill-treated latiorers, secking relief from intolerable conditions, but of the men engaged in calland the conditions of whose labor was such that they were comfortable, if not for they then worked from "sun to sun." us, compared with their III-paid and ill-treated brethren. No doubt the very callings simulated them to contend for their own standard of life that they might never be brought to endure such misery. The success of the labor movement today pepends upon the same class of workers that instituted labor organizations in the beginning of the century. Men who find it difficult to live can never be depended continued perseverance for great lengths of time, and which must rely upon men with capacity for regular and continued

From 1729 to 1824 the laboring people of England probably suffered more than in any former or later period of their listory. They were mainly bearing the burden of hie Napoleonic wars. The misery and deg-radation of the great bulk of the English opic was acknowledged by nearly every-ity-farmers, clergymen, magistrates, dges, members of Parliament and ever by the king in his addresses. They strove calnst the conditions that were smother ing them, and were met by the oppression which the enforcement of the most unjust and cruel laws put upon them. The leaders of the workingmen were almost continually m jail. It would be of interest to relate the space did not forbid. It is within the facts to say that the law condemned many working people to cruel and outrageous punushments for doing the very things The evils which the workers suffered were mitigated by the partial repeal in 1824 of the combination laws, permitting them to combine, etc., when wages and bours of labor were concerned. The modi-fication of the combination laws was effected by the wise strategy of Joseph me, a member of Parliament, assisted by Francis Place, a master tailor, one of the most remarkable men of his time. It was accomplished in the face of diffi-culties which might have made any one besitate. But Hume and Place were not daunted by opposition, and carried their point in a Parliament opposed to their

The workingmenseeminglyhadattributed all their misfortunes to the combination laws, and had forgotten that there were other laws that might be enforced against them. They were not sufficiently informed to know that the debt entailed upon Eng-land by the Napoleonic wars was the heavlest of their burdens, though they had been over nearly ten years. This burden, like the Old Man of the Sea, could not be shaken aff. The workmen demanded more wages, and struck to enforce their demands, and in some cases used violence and intimids Cion to carry their ends. This was not only priminal, it was a great mistake, for it was a violation of the voluntary principle upon which their organizations were founded He who demands justice must not commit injustice. The tyranny of which the workmen complained was the tyranay of the law, but they, in some cases, sub stituted for it the tyranny of the mob. It may be expected that when one of the parties to a controversy exercises tyrannical powers over the other party, individuals of the party upon whom the

their discriminations between the justice and injustice of their acts, and they, to compass a just revenge (if revenge is may commit outrages that will bring disgrace upon the cause in ition for their remedies, and they of a contest was over. In their successes hey have been generous, and they never have pursued their enemies with the in-tention of depriving them of the means of making a living, as employers have often done, and today are doing by the blacklist, in opposition to all human feeling, as well as against the law.

During the next fifty years, the workingen continued to perfect their organizations, often, as in 1833, in the Owenite movement, in the wrong direction. There was more or less industrial depression in all trades in England until 1850, when the increased production of gold caused a rise in prices. The period of the civil this country was one of great suffering in the cotton trade and the depression extended to other trades also. As it is in prosperous times that labor organizait is in periods of depression that they experience the greatest trials. But the progress of the labor movement in England has been marked and the success achieved wonderful. In 1875 labor organizations were recognized by law, and they are now as free as any other organizations, and they have increased in numbers and in strength. They have been the means of extending the electoral franchise in England until there are few persons who do not vote, and the working people have all the rights of freemen. Union men have been elected to Parliament and to local offices in cities and counties. They are now in a situation to begin the achievement for themselves and their fellow-citizens of the settlement of those questions which are pressing for solution, and which they are so well equipped to solve for the beaefit of

The United States inherited English laws, and to some extent English ideas, prejudices, and policies affecting their ocial state. The poor laws of the States have been tinctured with the ideas and policy of the poor law of Elizabeth, and we are so prone to follow precedent that the legal fiction of master and servant has continued to disgrace our laws, th in England it disappeared from the statutes twenty years ago. Even the workers in their organizations and methods of procedure have taken the older English rganizations for their models, and emplovers in this country have not shown themselves any more liberal than those of Great Britain. They have used the document," the lockout and the blacklist pertinacity. Contests between capitalists and laborers have been as numerous in the United States as in England, the laws have been appealed to as frequently, and judges just as frequently have strained the law against the workers, though preishments have not been as severe, more because of table is occupied. The china, the silver the difference in the temperament of the and the table lines are by no means as fine

two peoples than for any other reason.

The American working people look to the form of their government for protection from industrial oppression, and the American workman was loth to acknowledge that industrial conditions may be as intolerable under a republic as under a He has been slow to realize this fact, and many workers do not realize it yet, and insist that, under our system, the individual has the same opportunity to get along and rise in the world as he ever he points with pride to the num her of men who have risen from poverty greatest in the land. But they forket that the number of men who have risen of late years is very few, and that to acquire a osition in society and government they must abandon their occupations, and that there was no advancement for those who have risen, great in genius and capacity for affairs as they were, until they had gone into other occupations.

It has only been possible for a few manual workers to abandon their occupation, and those who have remained in them were compelled by the logic of events to acknowledge that a republic could discriminate between its citizens, and that wealth was as powerful in our country as in any other. This led many of them as early as 1825 to organize labor unions and early as 1825 to organize labor unions and to battle for better conditions Their first in the ways and methods of the gay capital, Employers resisted the movement as determinedly as they now oppose an eighthour day. The labor organizations have gone on increasing until there is probably a million and a half of workmen, skilled and unskilled, enrolled in labor organizations, and who, notwithstanding differences among themselves as to policies and persons, are united to advance the interests of all labor people.

Though the American workman has had

the ballot to protect him and advance his interests, the English workman is better organized than he and works shorter hours. This is not because of any inferiority of the American workman; it is because he

labor organizations are necessary in the

Labor organizations are in their infancy. Compared with the guilds of the fifteenth century they are not yet out which they are engaged. But working of their swaidling clothes. They do not people have seldom joined in sedition; know their power any more than they they have seldom, if ever, looked to armed know their capacity for the management. revolution for their remedies, and they of affairs. They have much to learn that they should have learned from the history of like organizations in England. They must not fall to recognize the fact that trade organizations must be voluntary; that the liberty which one worker claims for himself or for his organization must be granted to other persons and organizations; that organizations are nearest perfection which depend upon the advantages they afford to members, and not upon force, physical or moral, to bind the members together. Fear of labor organfrations may occasionally be of temperary benefit, but in the end it is injurious. To establish in public opinion the fact that labor organizations are as ready to do justice; that in all their efforts to better the condition of their members they show kindly feelings and good manners to enemics as well as friends, will be the surest means of setting them upon impregnable foundations, and of enabling them to do their full duty in the work of establishing a higher and better civilization The principal topic of my fifth paper

will be prices and wages.

H. M. BEADLE.

PARISIAN RESTAURANTS.

Twelve Dollars for a Dinner and Five Dollars for Breakfast. Those Americans who think that their native cities are expensive when it comes to paying for a dinner at a restaurant should go to Paris. While the prices here are confessedly alarming, there is something about a Frenchman's manner of making out a bill which causes the roor American's hair to

rise. There are plenty of restaurants in the gay French capital, scattered all over the town, where a well-cooked dinner may be got at a reasonable price, but the aver ge American visitor generally goes to the fashionable places, to his great grief. They are about twelve in number-these swell places and it is strange how their popularity changes each year, as the fash-ionables have a way of carrying their patronage from one place to the other, in order, probably, to keep up that constant sense of povelty so dear to the usual

Americans are generally disappointed at which their friends have raved, of which newspapers and periodicals are never weary of talking, and of which great things are expected. In fact, the establishments are small and by no means gorgeon with equal, if not greater, cruelty and oration. They are all arranged in about pertinacity. Contests between capitalists the same way, with a row of cushioned seats or divans running around the walls, with tables placed before them. Occasionally, when things are crowded, people will seat emselves in chairs at the outer sides of the tables, but generally only one side of the as those found in many American restau-rants, but it is in the cooking that the excellence comes in. One great reason for the high prices which prevail is that the food served is generally out of season. Fresh peas in January, pheasants and bird-nest soup must necessarily cost a goodly som.

A sample of a dinner for two people would cost about a sfollows. There will be a charge of 20 cents to sit down; \$2.25 for the first wines; tureen of bouillon, 20 cents; a sole with Normandy sauce, \$1.60; a duckling with turnips and cream, \$3; asparagus with a delicate sauce, \$2.40; ice cream tart, \$1; coffee, 10 cents; figuors, 20 cents; tip. 10 cents; with a total of about \$12. And this is a very modest meal.

Figs with shrimps, scrambled eggs with chicken gravy and scrambled eggs with almost everything are served in Paris In a delicious manner never seen in America. The French cook much in covered same pans, and a chicken prepared this way, in-stead of in the American way of baking it dry and tasteless, cannot be equaled in any other place than a rival French restaurant. A lanch, or what the French call a break-fast, can be had for \$5, in which the list will

include a bottle of ordinary wine, botter, shrimps, eggs and mashrooms, chicken with and the strange American is apt to find himself in a much poorer state than when he has finally finished his delightful repast The wines mentioned also are modest, and a change in them will add alarmingly to the total.-Chicago News.

There are many colored justices in the South and the airs they put on are sometimes amusing. A negro had been con-victed of steeling chickens, and sentence was about to be passed upon him. The old justice put on his glasses, and taking great pains to look over the top of them, in an pris per guilty, and I healby sentences him to hard work in jail fo' one year and nineteen months '- Youth's Companion.

# ALL BICYCLISTS!



# Dealers, Clubs and Individual Riders!

EN'S Suits, Sweaters and Hose at less than wholesale prices—because this branch of The Palais Royal's Men's Department is to be discontinued. Each article has the original ticket and price attached-

# plus a red pencil price marked over the first price

# Bicycles.

The Sale of Bicycles is NOT to be discontinued. We are offering the same bicycle at same price-\$37.50-as sold by Mr. Wanamaker in Philadelphia, which is the best of recommendations.

4. Thousands sold in Philadelphia and thousands will som be distributed in Mr. Wanawaker's New York store. How many is Washington, at the Palais Royal?

Men's and Ladies'. \$37.50.

> Guaranteed One Year.

A printed ironclad guarantee given, making the maker and us responsible for the wear for one year. And note that the reliable Meteor Cycle Co. of Chicago are the makers, and that the Palais Royal is in Washington to stay.

Only \$37.50 for these guaranteed Bicycies, with choice of all the latest style handle bars, tires and saddles. A room or fourth floor to test them. Experts to show you, point by point, that they are practically as good as

### The Suits.

While the quantities may not be as great as at the clothiers', the price marked on each is considerably less. Reduced to \$5.

All suits from the \$7.98 and \$10 lots, of which all sizes are not shown in each style, are reduced to \$5 for choice.

Reduced to 98c.

All English Knickerbockers and ordinary Pike Bloomers from suits of which the coats have been sold are reduced to 98c for choice.

Reduced to \$1.48.

Choice of Conts from suits of which the pants have been sold. As good for ordinary wear as for biking.

15 Per Cent Off.

The Suits in unbroken lots are to go at 15 per cent discount. Six styles in those marked \$4, 48 and ten styles in the \$7.98 lots, which are made of English cloths and Scotch tweeds: the bloomers with and without cuffs.

Reduced to 39c.

The "Cuffs," which can be attached to any pants, are reduced to only 390 pair. Buttons included

### The Hose.

We know the stock here to he much the largest in townbecause the clothiers have been coming here for styles they lacked to fill orders.

Reduced to \$1.98.

The latest "Improved Knickers" that can be worn over trousers, reduced to \$1.98 from \$3.50 pair.

Reduced to 98c.

Latest imported spring styles with golf tops. You'll find then, marked various prices-\$1.48 \$1.98 \$2.15 \$2.25 To be 98c for choice.

Reduced to 49c.

Broken lots-not all sizes in each style. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 Hose Golf and plain tops. Some with patent chamols bottome

Reduced to 25c.

The American made Hose, good imitations of the imported Marked50c.,75c,and\$1. Choice for 25c. pair.

Reduced to 15c.

Boys' Black Bike Bose, with tops in various colors. All sizes. Is not 50 cents the clothiers'

Sweaters.

The finest imported and the worthy American arehere. Quantitles and varieties usually great.

# The Swenters, with Hose to

Sweaters.

(Continued)

The Match Sets. match. Some are silk and wool. \$8.48 sets reduced to \$4.98, the \$5.48 and \$4.98 sets reduced

to \$2.98. Reduced to \$1.98.

Best full-fashloned, hand-made imported Sweaters, in walte. colors and combination of relors, good values at the prices marked on them: \$2.69 \$2.78. \$3.50, \$4.50. Choice for \$1.98.

Reduced to \$1.29. Those marked \$1.75 and \$1.98. Someingarnet, brown, blue, with white bands on coliar and cuffs.

Other Reductions. 98c for the \$1.50 Sweaters. noe for the \$1 Sweaters, 39g for 50c Sweaters.

White, garnet, payy, tan

Boys' Sweaters. 39c for those marked 50c. And \$1.19 for the \$1.75 Imported Sweaters in charming color combinations, with cord

and whistle.

Sundries.

A permauent feature ere. The following special prices are for the season of 1897: LAMPS-Keroseneburnen

### Sundries.

(Continued)
20th Century \$2.25
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CYCLOMETERS
No. 1 Standard350
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No. 4 Midwet Standard .... 81 19 MISCELLANEOUS Hand Pumps, superior .... 180

K. Connecting Nipples ......50 Spronket Looks ..... 9c and 18a Axle Lamp Bracilets ..... Fork Lamp Brackets ..... 190 Lamp Brackets, for brake. 290 Gordon Suddles, hard and Adjustable Handle Ears, .....\$1.48 wood Victoria Nipple Wrenches .... 150 Rames' Wronches. ... 25a Bleycle Brush, extra beavy .. 90 Universal Toe Clips ...... Savoie Repair Kita .... ...240 Common Sense Repair Kits., 450

Lightning Repair Kits ..... 590 Tinsel Lacing, 24 yards for. 690 Dixon's Graphite, full size .... 70 Ceylon Graphite, full size .... 30 Meyer's Home Trainer, com-Pants Guards, pair... Ever-ready Pants Guards .... 90 ADIES' Costemes, Sweaters, LADIES Costante, are to Hose, Leggins, etc., are to be always here—reliable in quality, complete in variety, least in price. Try us.

# The Palais Royal A. LISNER

FOUR FAMOUS

AMERICAN APOSTLES.

"Encie Alek," and, though history gives us no other names, we know the old-time servants, with equal pride of ancestry, always appropriated the surnames of their masters. Of the other two workers in the vineyard, one was the blind preacher of green ones. whom the British spy has given to the world so touching an account. The last was the little hunchback pioneer Baptist morality as well as upon his blood, brain and land, once said to him, though rather

over from Africa in the last slave ship which deposited its cargo in Virginia, landing at Osborne on the James River. Of such great worth was his character that his freedom was purchased by the contribu tions of several poor, self-denying clergy-men of different denominations. The happy nfluence of his ministry was such that the laws of Virginia, which prohibited assemblies of slaves unless at least two white persons were present, were not enforced n his case.

His colored audiences, by nature excitable, were prone to indulge in loud and noisy worship, which, however, hein variably took

reminded him of the little branches after a heavy rain, soon full, then noisy, and as soon empty, unlike the great, deep river, quiet because it is broad and deep." argued from this point that the more iggroes, and were known as 'Uncle Jack' and | norant and shallow people were, the more noise they made over their religion, in further illustration of which he said that he had noticed often in the woods when the wind blew hard that the dry le made a great deal more noise than the

> An autocrat of the same county in which he lived, who prided himself upon bia to tense and provoke an argument than for "Old man, I can't help thinking I am as

good as I need be. I am much bless more so than you Christians. I don't know what more I want than I have

"Just so, master, with the hogs," re-plied Uncle Jack. "I have often watched them rooting among the leaves in the woods, and finding just as many access as they needed, and I never yet saw one of them look up to see the tree from which the acorns fell."

On another occasion some frivolous young students came from William and Mary College near by, and, on fun intent, proecasion to rebuke, telling them that they | vided themselves with a large bunch of

cowhides, and, for mere sport, caught and stripped the old man, under pretense of

whimping him-

submitted. The ringleader, with the lash in hand, as if about to let fall the threatencd blows, demanded:
"Weil, old Psalm-singer, what have you

got to say for yourself."

"Nothing, young masters; nothing atail," humbly responded Encle Jack. "I have been wondering while you were stripping me of my garments how it was that so good a man as Apostle Paul should have been whitmed three times for are and that in all these thirty years I should

never have gotten a lick. It is needless to tell the effect of these words upon these thoughtless young men.

This reference of Uncle Alek was, of
nor the Christian thoughts they a wakened
before many days throughout the whole colon canvas what Dante wrote of destiny lege. Uncle Jack died in 1843, at the and Milton of origin, and on the walls of age of 120. His influence was unformed the Sisting Chapel fold how man became and his whole life was governed by Chris- a living soul-the world's strongest asset

"Uncle Aleck," the bee hunter preacher pure English of Uncle Jack, was equally crot in his influence for good, but his greatest work was among the ronaway negroes of the Disnai Swamp, to whom he was friend, counsel and protector, often acting as mediator between them and their masters. His interpretation of the Scripture was singularly striking, his illustra-tions vivid and correct, and his quorations surprisingly minute. He, too, in als early life had been a slave, but his freedom was the gift of his master, given at the earnest request of his son, Jacob Keeling, at that time a student of divinity, but afterward rector of the Episcopal churches in Namse-mond county, Va., and whose scholarly sermons were never more impressive than when translated by Uncle Aleck and delivered in his own musical dialect.

He had learned many of these sermon by heart from hearing his young sister reading them aloud. I will quote a few passages of his version of one of the most intricate and obscure of them:

"My beloved brederin en sisterin, Iz dar one mungst vo' all dat's semiled yer tergedder terday in de presence er de gret betty Gord, dat doan' how dar haids in umble subalischef en low ter darse'fs on dar bended knees dat He, Gord, Iz kin to em? If dariz arey one, deniet im fereber my bole his peace, leas' wise let 'im not espose his ignerunce ter de yuthers twel he rears w atswriten espoundedin de good book.

he years w atswriten espoundedin de good book.

En dat good book, my brederin, beginsin de vey beginnin 'un hit wid man, wid Mars Adam (dat wuz de name day gin im). Well, den, how wuz dat firs' man, Mars Adam gwinter gityer ter be wit bout in dat good book, er enny yuther book, er somebody erauther hadn t mekt 'im'. En who wuz de dar ter mek im b' doubtin' twuz de gre't Creater Hisse'l'. Wich twuz, my brederin. Yes, my brederin, Hs look roun' bout 'im, de gre't Creater dat, en tack de handyes, mes' sensible 'ing dar wuz ter do it out s, w'ich wuz de dus'er de earf, fer sides bein' de safes, lit had de mos growin' properties in hit, en den ag indar wazmo erbandalmacer hit fer de it wid. Arter Gord meked dis firs man, Mars Adam—mekt im in his own haseness en imige, He minguisted Hisse f up wid im—wun wid de yuther. Den He tack en bredwed in im de bret er Hie. En dat bret, my brederin, meked de kininshumser de faderhood en bradderhood twix 'en bofe.

"All er de gre'tes' poets en painters fibin'

de faderhood en bradderhood twix 'em befa.

"All er de gre'tes' poets en pointers libin' er dasid chat ir, all dem wid de moss' Farmin' in dar haids en de mes' good sensest iz psinted gre't pickchurs en witt de mes' teautronices tules en songs bont de gre't Creater in His holiness en majesty. En w'at dey sen en meks iz 'theatty, fer dey kno's, kase dey all kin see sperits in de flowers en in de elermen's en in de starspoets en painters kin. Dey kin year t'ingstablin' dat we all kyan'year, kase dey ali iz a heap closer ter mystery en glory dan we all iz. C'ose dar iz some lak Marse Thomas Sumame Bidymes, dat am't got eben down ter de reg'lashun fait er de mussud seed, en dey doun' gree wid dese yuthers, but dey alor got much gumpshun, en w'at's mo' dey ain' got no se'l especk for darse's ner fer msbody clae nuther, en dor 'philon ain' wid de salt in yo' hoerake."

Uncle Jack made no resistance whatever, but, with lamb-like resignation, meekly

coa as de wux dat win done himberds en himberds er yealls ago, by de Angel O'Mileal. See, my brederin, see de estime esperasion er dat pickemir dat he de Angel O'Mileal, meked pun top et Gistophi sides er de nigh walls er de sistem (hapel. Dar hit stan a hi all hits wonderment fer de whole carf ter see; en dar in his grangementir de lakness en flagee er dat firs man, Mars' Adam, widhis han' televim na ku er dat firs man, Mars' Adam, widhis han' referin up En way high hove im up in de ar fax, is Gord, wid His han' hib down, nit twel de up eend er his fo' finger sin jam by mos fetch dat er Mars' Adam, de man what he mes'd. Well, my brederin, de to ton er dem 'fo' finges w'en dey did fo'tch, wuz has unto de srekin tergedder er two pieces er fiint; dey sparked en flared en flamed, en den kindeligied en de kindelation er dem kindeligited; en de kindelation er sparks meked i soul in de leart er A Adam en deveyed inter his bres' en de bres es er all dem haf come arter de life eyer en de life eberfastig', Am

This reference of Uncle Alek was, of tion of the celestial oneness of man with

God of the Dismil Swamp, or "Brer Beeswax," as he was frequently called, was torn in 1780, and though he did not speak the third one of these workers, preached that fife only could reveal God to man. weaving with its threads of daily toil and trials and joy the Father, Son and Holy Ghost in the pattern. He was not so fortunate as Uncle Jack, for not only was he often subjected to the fash and imprisonment, but several times was smoked with Indian pepper and brimstone. This was done by taking pods of Indian pepper, emptying them of their contents, filling them with brimstone and setting them but ing in the room where he was imprisoned and tied.

We have all read or heard the last one of the four referred to, who, in 1740, when a little Irish buby was brought across the seas to Pennsylvania. Twenty-one years afterward he accepted a call to preach in the Old Dominion, and tradition records him as one of her greatest orators. "Yes, a greater than l'atrick Henry," said William Wirt. His elequence electrified whole as-sembles, tresistinly and simultaneously.

There is still stamling near the village of Gordonsville, in the depths of the forest, a part of the old ruin of the wooden house in which the British spy heard and so pathetically described this old blind preacher, James Waddell, who, with the gentus as well as the affliction of Homer, Osalan and Milton, prenched Christ crucified, voicing Dante and all the toproast minds of the universe in asserting the highest truths. There this publied old man, tall and spare, with shriveled hands and sight-less orbs uplifted, broke the awful silence which had followed the sobs and groans of this congregation at the picture of the crucifixion with those words of Rousseau "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ like a Got."

LASALLE CORBELL PICKETT

Not Accilmated.

(From the Memphis Commercial-Appent.) The people of the Mississippi Valley are cracked up to be.

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